

WANTS OWN FARM

Why One Youth Seeks the Land of Opportunity.

Beckoning Hands of Independence and Wealth Stretch Out From Western Canada to Those Who Have Faith and Courage.

Strolling around the exhibit room of the Canadian government office in St. Paul, studying the grain, and picking up an odd piece or two of literature describing farming and its results in Western Canada, a dapper, well-built, strapping six-footer said to the manager, "I've been having a grand whirl of living for the past few years. I used to work on my uncle's farm in Iowa. I heard of the big fat pay envelopes that the city chaps were getting every week. I went to the city, and I began getting them, too. I had all the excitement they would bring—theaters, dinners, swell clothes and taxis. I surely saw a lot of that life that in days gone by I had anxiously gazed upon and secretly wanted to try.

"But I'm driven to earth now. I'm still working, but the pay envelope is thinner. Not working steadily, you know, and I sort of miss those silk shirt times. I went to Western Canada once, and I think I'll make another trip.

"I was up there five years ago. I want money, and lots of it; I want to be my own boss, but I haven't much coin to start with. I want to get into that class that don't have to worry about a 'buck' or so. I know fellows out there in Canada who went there a few years ago, got a quarter section—some homesteaded and some bought on easy payments—and they are well off today. A number of the boys from my own state paid for their lands from a single crop. I may not be as successful as they were, but I want to try."

He wanted to talk, and the manager was a good listener. He continued: "I want to have my own home, and raise my own cattle; I want hogs and poultry, and milk and eggs to sell. Can I get a market?"

He was assured that he could, and that he could get a decent-sized crop to thrash every fall.

"You know," he said, "if the farmers on five-hundred-dollar-an-acre land can make money, my reasoning leads me to believe that I can grow as many dollars an acre from that cheaper land in Western Canada."

This period of semi-unrest is causing more thinking and planning for the future than probably at any time in the past. The desire for personal and financial independence is growing. To secure this, the first real source of wealth is the land itself. That is the solution. During the era of high prices, doubtless there was some inflation of land values. So the new man—the young man wishing to make a start on a farm—was confronted with the problem of the land he wanted having gone beyond his limited capital. He must seek elsewhere. Two decades ago, and less, good farming land could be bought in Canada at four dollars an acre, but as the demand increased and its productivity was proven, prices advanced. There has been no undue inflation, though, and prices today are very reasonable. Some day, when the country is settled, land will bring a much higher price in Western Canada. Today land prices range for unimproved, \$18 to \$25 an acre; improved, at \$30 up.

The productive value is almost beyond estimate. The reports of those who have been farming these lands, making money and enjoying every personal freedom, are available and can be secured on application.

It is apparent that this last big available farming area of Western Canada will tend, to no small extent, to dispel some of the unrest that is so prevalent today among the younger men, who have had a taste of better things and who intend to have them in the future.—Advertisement.

Vertical Work Only.

English charwomen demand twice the money and double the food of pre-war days. One of them is reported as saying to her employer: "Your feeding, ma'am, is satisfactory, but owing to our havin' to eat more to keep goin' in these anxious times, us charladies have decided to take no stoopin' jobs after dinner."—Boston Transcript.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *W. D. F. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Much Appreciated.

"They say an hour early in the morning is worth two in the afternoon."

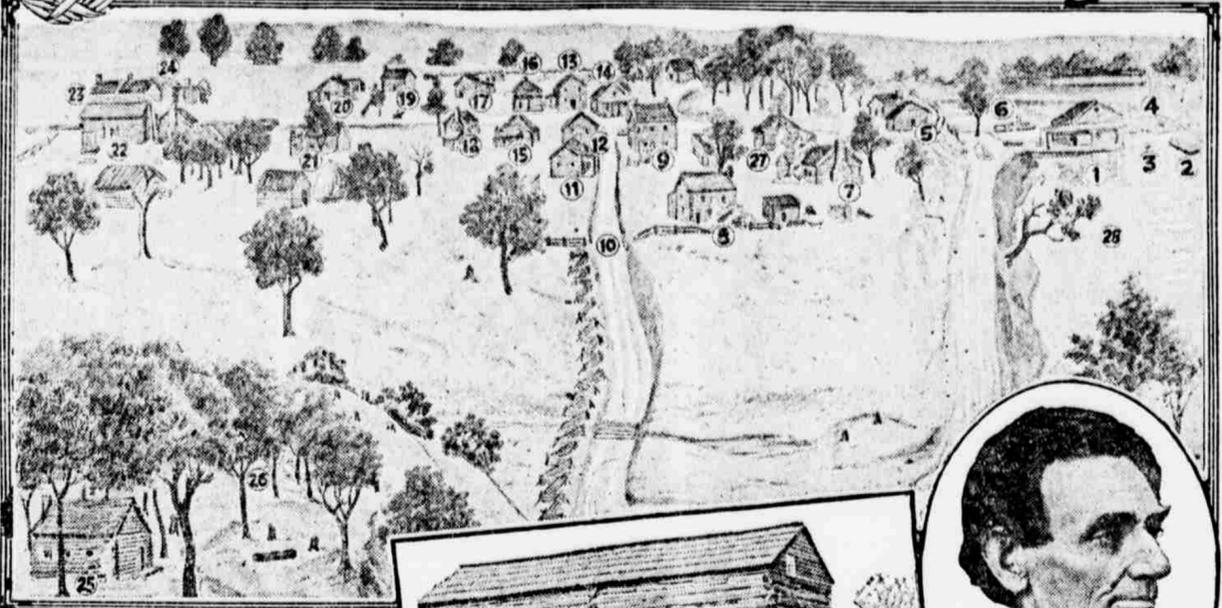
"So it is, if you can have it in bed."

Catarrh Can Be Cured

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A fiery temper is likely to leave one at fifty a cinder.

Rebuilding New Salem, Ill., "Honest Abe's" Town, 1831-7



Photos by Underwood & Underwood

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1—Rutledge and Cameron Mill | 15—Peter Lukins, Shoemaker |
| 2—Lincoln's Flat Boat | 16—Dr. Raine's Office |
| 3—Mill Dam | 17—Sole's Carding Machine House |
| 4—Ferry Boat | 18—Treat Brothers |
| 5—Offut Store | 19—Philemon Morris, Tanner |
| 6—Steamboat "Unity" | 20—Alexander Waddell, Hatter |
| 7—R. J. Onstott, Born 1830 | 21—Rebt. Johnson, Res. Wheelwright |
| 8—Rev. John Cameron's Home | 22—H. Onstott, Res. and Cooper Shop |
| 9—Rutledge Tavern and Home | 23—Kelso Residence |
| 10—Springfield Road | 24—Miller, Res. and Blacksmith Shop |
| 11—Lincoln & Berry Grocery | 25—School Taught by Minta Graham |
| 12—Dr. John Allen's Residence | 26—Grave Yard |
| 13—Hill & McNamer Store | 27—Row Herenden |
| 14—Chrisman Bros. Store | 28—Sangamon River |

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

A blend of mirth and sadness, smiles and tears;
A quaint knight-errant of the pioneers;
A homely hero, born of star and sod;
A peasant prince, a masterpiece of God.



O THOSE who know their Lincoln and every good American should read and reread this Bible of Americanism—the name of New Salem, Ill., calls up a chapter in his life that no man can read without smiles and tears—and wonder.

For New Salem was Abraham Lincoln's town during the six years which marked the first stage of his development from "a quaint knight-errant of the pioneers" to "a masterpiece of God."

He arrived at New Salem in 1831 "a stranger, friendless, uneducated, penniless boy, working on a flatboat for \$10 a month," as he himself put it. In 1837 he left New Salem to take up his law practice in Springfield.

In those momentous six years he had transformed himself from an ignorant and uncouth youth of twenty-two to a man of acknowledged promise and ability, with more than a local popularity and an ambition that spurred him to travel far.

Those six years were crowded years. It was at New Salem that Lincoln earned his nickname of "Honest Abe"—and incidentally fastened upon himself a burden of debt which he was never able fully to wipe out until his fortieth year, after his election to congress in 1849.

It was at New Salem that he was clerk and storekeeper; that he studied grammar and Blackstone; that he was a captain in the Black Hawk war; that he was deputy surveyor, that he was postmaster, that he was defeated and then elected for the legislature. And it was at New Salem that he loved and wooed and lost Ann Rutledge, over whose death he nearly lost his reason from grief.

New Salem was founded in 1828. Soon after Lincoln went to Springfield the little town began to decline. Its people left for more accessible places. By 1845 New Salem had been abandoned.

Today, under the auspices of the Old Salem Lincoln League, an organization formed in 1917, "Honest Abe's" town is being restored in facsimile. It will be in every possible detail like the New Salem which he knew. Old maps, old prints, old deeds—every record obtainable—have been consulted to make the new village an exact reproduction of the old. The only new building is the Lincoln museum. William Randolph Hearst gave the property. The cost of rebuilding is being met by popular subscription. The work will be done some time this summer. It is expected.

Old Salem State Park.

Old Salem State park will be New Salem's new name. Its purpose is to preserve for posterity the environment and atmosphere that helped make Lincoln, the man.

As to the photographs here reproduced: The portrait of "Honest Abe" is one of the earliest photographs he had taken and gives the best idea of his appearance as a young man. The numbered plan is from the architect's working model.

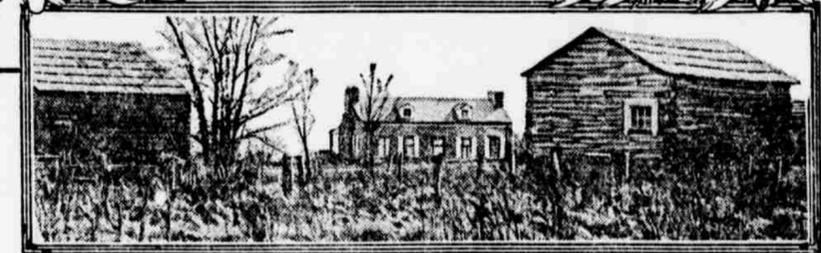
New Salem, first called Cameron's Mill, was on the Sangamon river (then spelled Sangamaw and pronounced Sangamaw), 20 miles northwest of Springfield. In those days New Salem was in Sangamon county, with Springfield as the county seat. Springfield itself was still a mere village, having a population of 1,000, or perhaps 1,100. The capital of the state was yet at Vandalla, and waiting for the parliamentary tact of Abraham Lincoln and the "long nine" to take it to Springfield.

The historian of the restoration project says that the first settlers of New Salem were John M. Cameron and his uncle, James Rutledge, who entered their claims on July 29, 1828. Here they erected their grist and saw mills, both housed in one structure built out into the Sangamon river, that fringed the town site. New Salem grew up around this mill.

Settlements existed already at Clary's Grove, at a place now called Athens, at Sugar Grove and at Indian Point, all within ten or twelve miles of New Salem. With a mill to attract these settlers, the opportunity for business at the new settlement



RUTLEDGE INN—FOREGROUND, LINCOLN & BERRY STORE AT RIGHT



LINCOLN & BERRY GROCERY ON LEFT, MUSKIEG HILL & McNAMER STORE

was good, and Samuel Hill and John McNeill presently erected a store building of logs. They sold tea, coffee, sugar, salt and whisky in the grocery line, and blue calico, brown muslin, cotton chain and straw hats, with a few ladies' hats and other ornamental feminine apparel in their dry goods department.

John McNeill's right name was John McNamer. He quickly made a "fortune" of about \$12,000 and wooed and won Ann Rutledge. Then he left to bring his mother and sisters from New York. A long delay broke off the engagement and Lincoln then won Ann. McNamer returned to find Ann dead of fever.

Town Gets a Postoffice.

"On Christmas day in 1829," the historian goes on to say, "a post office was established in New Salem and Samuel Hill was made postmaster. George Warburton then built a store building and put in a stock of goods, but soon sold out to the Chrisman Brothers, one of whom, Isaac P., became postmaster on November 24, 1831. William Clary, the brother of John, who gave his name to the grove where he settled in 1819, erected and became proprietor of Clary's grocery. Then came Doctor Allen, who erected a dwelling across the street south from the Hill & McNeill store.

"In addition to his professional duties Doctor Allen conducted a Sunday school. He was an ardent temperance man and formed the first temperance society in the community. The place of meeting was in his residence or in the log school-house erected shortly before this time on the hillside south of New Salem. Doctor Allen was bothered as to whether it was right or wrong to engage in the practice of his profession on Sundays and compromised the matter by relieving the sick but giving his earnings on that day wholly to the work of the Lord.

"Then, during the summer of 1830, Henry Onstott moved from Sugar Grove, erected a dwelling and established a cooper's shop, supplying the kegs and barrels for the flour and meal made at the mill, and the containers for the cured pork shipped by flatboat to the markets of the South, generally from Beardstown, to which place it was hauled in wagons.

Denton Offut Arrives.

"During the summer of 1831, Denton Offut, on his return from a flatboat excursion to New Orleans, contracted for lot 14 north of Main street and erected a store building, the deed thereto being dated September 2 of that year. Then came a rush of other settlers—Philemon Morris, a tanner, erected a dwelling and established a tan yard; Joshua Miller, a blacksmith and wagon maker, built a residence and established a shop; Alexander Furguson and Peter Lukins, the shoemakers; Robert Johnson, the wheelwright, who made looms, spinning wheels and furniture; Martin Waddell, the hatter, who made hats out of rabbit fur, wool and the fur of other animals; the Bale family, headed by Jacob Bale, who bought and operated Hill's carding machine and storehouse for wool; the Herndon Brothers, shopkeepers, who established a store west of the James Rutledge residence and inn, and in a part of the house of Joshua Miller, which was double, lived his brother-in-law, Jack Kelso, whose wife kept boarders occasionally and who himself was the champion hunter and fisherman of the village. Henry Sisco came in the fall of 1831 and sold out at the end of a year to Doctor Regier. Also came Doctor Duncan, David Wherry, Isaac Burner, Edmond Greer, Isaac Gollamer, Robert and William McNeely. Caleb Carmen moved there from Rock Center after Treat left and made shoes.

"Thus the town soon became self-supporting, and had it not been for the fact that it was almost inaccessible except from the west, there is no rea-



THE OFFUT STORE

son why it should not have grown and become the metropolis of the county."

Lincoln first saw New Salem in April, 1831, when he and his flatboat crew had their famous adventure on the milldam. He was on his way from Beardstown to New Orleans, where he saw the selling of slaves and said, "If ever I get a chance to hit that thing, I'll hit it hard."

July 1, 1831, Lincoln walked into New Salem to serve as clerk in the Offut store, when it should be ready. The town election at that time was held during the first week in August, and Lincoln, being about the polling place, was asked by Mentor Graham, the man who later became his friend and teacher, if he could write. Lincoln replied, "I can make a few rabbit tracks," whereupon he was invited in to assist in keeping tally, the regular clerk having failed to appear. It is said that during the lull in voting Lincoln improved the opportunity to tell stories. So here was Lincoln's introduction to politics. But he was a finished story-teller even then.

"Tom" Reed of Maine, the famous speaker of the house of representatives, once said, "A statesman is a successful politician who is dead." The humor and sarcasm of this are exceeded only by his value as a popular gauge of politics and politicians. But where Abraham Lincoln is concerned all signs fail. He was a consummate politician all his life, and he never hesitated to seek public preferment.

Lincoln's First Campaign.

After "Honest Abe" had been in New Salem a year or so he ran for the state legislature. He had already learned to write, as is shown by his announcement of his candidacy, which concludes thus:

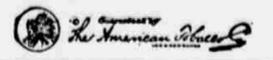
"Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellowmen by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young and unknown to many of you. I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealth or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the county; and if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined."

Well, Lincoln was beaten by Peter Cartwright, the itinerant preacher whom he defeated in 1846 for congress. But New Salem went for "Honest Abe" with 277 votes out of the 290 cast. And two years later he was triumphantly elected.

Nobody ever saw any difference between the Abraham Lincoln of New Salem and the Abraham Lincoln of the White House. He never changed. Moreover, there was something in his lowly origin and in the story of his life that brought him close to the people as one of them. And in the development of the man there is no more fascinating chapter than New Salem, 1831-37.



LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE



Semi-Solid Buttermilk
THE GREAT Poultry and Hog Feed
100% PURE—No Adulterations



Makes Pigs Hogs
Makes Chicks Chickens

Reduces White Diarrhoea and Cholera Losses
Increases Egg Production
ORDER NOW—Don't Wait a Day—You Are Missing Something Good!
PRICES REDUCED TO
Bbls. 500 lbs. 33¢ per lb.
H if bbls. 300 lbs. 43¢ per lb.
Quarter bbls. 140 lbs. 43¢ per lb.
f. o. b. factories



SPECIAL NOTICE
You may deduct one-half cent per pound from above prices, for cash with order, during April and May.

Consolidated Products Co.
Dept. 200 Lincoln, Nebr.

Buy Fairy Sodas packed in tin to keep the dainty freshness in



ALWAYS IN SEASON
The dainty tastiness of these fine crackers make them a year-round food for every day use.

Served with salads and tart desserts. They make delightful sandwiches with your favorite filling and make the daintiest, crisp-tender Marguerites and other confections imaginable. Served with soups and with drinks such as tea, cocoa and chocolate, of course. There are a great many uses for Fairy Soda Cracker crumbs, such as making hamburger, meat loaf and delicious dishes.

A can of Fairy Sodas handy in your pantry will be a economical help in preparing any meal—lunch any day.

Ask your Grocer for I-TEN'S FAIRY SODAS and be sure you get the genuine.



LINCOLN SANITARIUM

SULPHO SALINE SPRINGS
Located on our own premises and used in the

Natural Mineral Water Baths
Unsurpassed in the treatment of

RHEUMATISM
Heart, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Diseases.

Moderate charges. Address
DR. O. W. EVERETT, Mer.,
14th and M Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

EIGHT FINE FARMS

Eastern Nebraska; Western Iowa; Douglas County, Nebraska; Pottawatomie, Taylor, Adams, Fremont Counties, Iowa. Hundred sixty to six hundred forty acres; highest grade, best neighborhoods, highly productive. Best improvements, close in. On main roads. Equipment if desired. Prices right. Terms to suit, low interest. Possession at any time.
B. A. BAUM, Owner, City Nat'l Bldg., OMAHA

EIGHT FINE FARMS

STEEL PORTABLE CATER GARAGE
Sectional, 10x16 ft. Open sliding doors. Price \$100.00. C. O. B. Baum, City Nat'l Bldg., Omaha. Shipping weight, 150 pounds.
GARDNER BROS. METAL CO., OMAHA
REWEAVING AND PICKING ATTACHMENTS, works on all Sewing Machines. Price \$12.00. Personal attention extra. Douglas Sales Co., 1528 N. 15th St., Birmingham, Ala.